

LAD

Easy in words thy file, in sense sublime;
Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies.
Then took the help to her of a servant near about her
husband, whom she knew to be of a halcyon; and
such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would
make a ladder of any mischief.

I must climb her window,
The ladder made of cords. *Shakes. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Northumberland, thou ladder, by the which
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakes.*
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakes.*

3. A gradual rise.
Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him
in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top
of the ladder ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability
to reach. *Swift.*

LADDER. *n. f.*
Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the
Saxon lae, which signifies a purging or discharging; there
being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some
greater river. *Gilbert's Camden.*

To LADE, *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from
placen, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.
And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Gen. xlii. 26.*

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bod-
ies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships,
and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Ph. Rem.*
The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea

With propitious winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*
Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is
as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for
those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. To leave out; to throw out.
He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakes.*
They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast
there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of
taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood
by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be frings in the slate marl, there must be help to
lade or pump it out. *Mortimer's Husband.*
LA'DING. *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*
The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the
utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which
is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Sermon.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast
their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*
Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?

His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*
LA'DLE. *n. f.* [plæle, Saxon, from *placan*; *leaugb*, Erie.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-
ing out any liquid.
Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Pa. Qu.*
When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,
the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen
take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish. *Prior.*
2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling
turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]
If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook
with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sto.*

LADY. *n. f.* [playery, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs
to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to
the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.
I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with
a smith. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Verona.*
I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my
lady.

— I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful
lady. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I am sorry my relation to do serving a *lady*, should be
any occasion of her danger and affliction. *K. Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.
O foolish! *Fairy's* fan, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Fairy Qu.*

I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite
Than *lady ladies*; winning from each one
The best she hath, and she of all compounded.
Out-fells them all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Rel.*

LAG

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*
Shou'd I thus the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans wou'd reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have
given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a
face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A word of complaisance used of women.
That I some *lady* trifles have receiv'd,
Immortal toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakes. Ant. and Cl.*
I hope I may speak of women without offence to the
ladies. *Guardian.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the flut-
late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-
duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a
radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-
ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each
of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD. *n. f.* A small red insect vaginipennis.
LA'DY-COW. *n. f.* A small red insect vaginipennis.
LA'DY-FLY. *n. f.* A small red insect vaginipennis.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Poet.*
This *lady-fly* take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the an-
nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.
Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Panther.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,
the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-
ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches
upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-
tains two seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a *lady*.
Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring. *Shakespeare.*
If they be nothing but mere statemen,
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,
Make it my humble thanks express
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*
'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden's Jew.*

LA'DY-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous
flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are
placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one
of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swellings
and shaped like a shoe; the empanement becomes a fruit
open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant
with very small seeds like dust.

LA'DY-SMUCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists of
four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll
up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part
are winged. The first fort is sometimes used in medicine;
the third fort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long
time in flower: they are preserved in botanick gardens, and
some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-
rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their
seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-smocks* all silver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*
See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a
girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-
lands. *Walton's Angler.*

Lady's-smocks have small stringy roots that run in the grounds,
and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Husbandary.*
LAG. *adj.* [lang, Saxon, long; *laggy*, Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.
I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a
rear-ward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.
He, poor man, by your first order died;
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermand. *Shakes. Rich. III.*
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakes. Rich. III.*
We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag souls, and rubbish of remaining clay. *Which*

LAM

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.
Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n. f.*
1. The lowest class; the rump; the rag end.
The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,
together with the common lag of people, what is amis in
them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakes. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.
The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*
What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

To LAG, *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move slowly.
She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*
The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.
Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*
I shall not *lag* behind, nor cry
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hud. p. i. c. 3.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*
She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind
So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that
loiters behind.

LA'ICAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *λαϊκός*.] Belong-
ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.
In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical*. *Camden.*

LAI'D. Preterite participle of *lay*.
Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless chil-
dren. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*
A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by
to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lie*.
Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the
head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus
had *lain*. *John xx. 12.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, be-
tween four and five years. *Boyle.*
LAIR. *n. f.* [*lair*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest:
the derivation is easy in either case; or from *lager*, Dutch.]
The couch of a bear, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*
But range the forest, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*

LAI'D. *n. f.* [plapopo, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the
Scottish dialect.
Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When contriv'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good fiber two pence, and well so. *Cleveland.*

LA'ITY. *n. f.* [*laïque*.]
1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.
An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble
laity too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every
station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

2. The state of a layman.
The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*,
or want of holy orders. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

LAKE. *n. f.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.
He adds the running springs and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*

2. Small placid of water.
A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet
it is rather sweet than harsh. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothic and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.
In young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
T'appease an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play? *Pope.*
Typically, the Saviour of the world.

Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the
world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

LA'MBETH. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.
'Twixt them both they not a *lambeth* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they
rest. *Haberd's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest, keep. *Spens. Poet.*
Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lamb*, to lick.] Taken by licking.
In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make
use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the
tongue.
I stitch'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with
compress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and
let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken
as necessity should require. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp
of roasted apples.
A cup of *lamb's-wool* they drank to him there. *Song of the King and the Miller.*

LA'MBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over
without harm.
From young Tulus head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd. Æneis.*
His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*

LAMBOD'AL. *n. f.* [*λαμδα* and *ὀδός*.] Having the form of
the letter *lamda* or *λ*.
The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the
middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part
of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamda* of the fu-
ture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [*laam*, *lama*, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.
Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*
A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs
to a lady. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mort. Scrib.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verte.
Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is fullian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dry. Pers.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.
Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding
them within, and cutting them without; but they are but
lame things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*
Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

To LAME, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *lame*; to
cripple.
I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames* re-
port to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakespeare.*
The son and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryd.*
If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never
confess. *Swift.*

LAMELLATED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or
plates.
The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly
beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

LAMELY. *adj.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.
Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the
extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though
lame. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the
parts.
Look not ev'ry lineament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be
So *lame* drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden.*

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with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect
a present liking. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin; *lamentar*, French.] To
mourn; to wall; to grieve; to express sorrow.
The night has been unruly where we lay;
And chimney were blown down, and, as they say,
Lamentings heard 't' th' air, strange screams of death. *Shak.*
Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *John.*
Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing-men and
women spake of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*

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